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BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE  
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SUMMARY OF STATE NURSERY-STOCK SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS AND PLANT  
QUARANTINES AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS

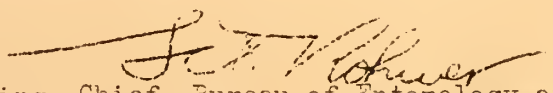
ALABAMA

The information contained in this summary was compiled from material received from the plant quarantine official of Alabama and has been approved by him. It is issued for the convenience of plant quarantine inspectors, shippers, transportation agents, truckers, and others concerned in the interstate movement of plants, plant products, and other materials subject to State regulation on account of plant pests.

The summary for Alabama gives the general requirements for shipping nursery stock into that State, as well as digests of the State plant quarantines and regulations affecting interstate shipments. An appendix furnishes information on post-office requirements for mailing plants as well as terminal-inspection procedure. This summary does not include digests of requirements relating to the movement of plants entirely within the State.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, or as a substitute for, the original texts of the regulations and quarantines and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. For detailed information address the Chief, Division of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture and Industries, 515 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery 1, Alabama.

In addition to State requirements, shippers will need to take into consideration applicable plant quarantines of the United States Department of Agriculture. In most instances these quarantines regulate the interstate movement of specified plants, plant products, and other articles from designated regulated areas. However, some of these quarantines regulate the movement of certain articles into designated protected areas. Copies of such quarantines may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C.

  
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and  
Plant Quarantine

ALABAMA

Summary of General Nursery-Stock Shipping Requirements  
(Code of Ala. 1940, title 2, ch. 1, art. 28, secs. 452, 453, 455;  
Nursery Regulation No. 1, effective Oct. 24, 1943)

Definition of Nursery Stock.--The term "nursery stock" shall include all plants, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, and buds grown or kept for or capable of propagation, distribution, or sale, provided, however, that vegetable and other softwood annual herbaceous plants, when apparently free from injurious insect pests and diseases shall not be considered as nursery stock.

General Shipping Requirements.--Each box, bundle, or package of nursery stock delivered in the State must be accompanied by an Alabama certificate tag or an inspection tag of the Federal Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Shipments not so tagged shall not be delivered by any transportation company until the Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries or his agent has given his permission to do so. One tag on a box does not cover individual orders therein.

An out-of-State nurseryman's noncitrus certificate may be obtained by filing with the Division of Plant Industry a valid inspection certificate of the State of origin, accompanied by a fee of \$10. An out-of-State dealer must file with the division a list of all nurseries from which he will buy stock during the ensuing season, accompanied by a fee of \$10. Certificate tags will be furnished at cost to nurserymen and dealers holding proper certificates. However, reciprocal agreements may be entered into between plant quarantine officials of Alabama and other States whereby such certificates may be issued in each such State without charge, and the use of the tag of the State of destination may not be required. An agent's certificate can be obtained only through the nurseryman or dealer whom he represents, on payment of a fee of \$1. All the above-mentioned certificates expire on September 30 following issuance.

When deemed necessary by the commissioner or his agent, all trees, scions, and bud sticks must be properly fumigated or sprayed before being moved into the State.

Alabama has regulations governing professional services pertaining to entomological, pathological, horticultural, floricultural, and tree-surgery work.

Special permits may be issued by the Chief of the Division of Plant Industry for the movement into Alabama of any quarantined plants, seeds, or plant products that are needed for experimental purposes by the U.S. Department of Agriculture or the Alabama Experiment Station.

Special Requirements for Citrus Nursery Stock

Any person desiring to ship citrus nursery stock into Alabama must file with the Alabama Division of Plant Industry an inspection certificate of his own State showing that (1) citrus canker has not been found within 1 mile of the nursery during the previous 2 years, or within 5 miles during the past year; and (2) the nursery has been carefully inspected at least three times during the previous 12 months at intervals of at least 30 days between inspections. The applicant or his State inspection official must submit "other information apparently affording reasonable assurance against the importation of purple scale, camphor scale, scaly bark, and other seriously injurious insect pests and diseases." In addition to the above requirements, special Alabama citrus permits issued by the Chief of the Alabama Division of Plant Industry are required for shipment into Alabama by out-of-State nurseries of plants and parts thereof, such as budwood, graftwood, and seed, of all species and varieties of citrus, including Poncirus trifoliata. Alabama citrus permits expire on September 30 following issuance.

No permits are required for the movement into Alabama of citrus fruits for eating purposes.

Citrus budwood permits will be issued to others than nurserymen when application is accompanied by proper evidence of satisfactory inspection. Such permits remain in force only for the budding season.

All citrus nursery stock must be defoliated before shipment into Alabama.

Special Certificates Required for Strawberry and Kudzu

Certificates for shipping strawberry plants or kudzu plants or crowns into Alabama are required and may be obtained on receipt of a certificate of inspection of the State of origin and the payment of a fee of \$1. These certificates expire on September 30. Certificates for Kudzu are issued only to growers.

Summary of Plant Quarantines and Regulations

Phony Peach Disease

(Quarantine No. 1, revised effective Mar. 3, 1949)

Peach or nectarine roots, or peach or nectarine trees with roots, or any kind of trees grafted on peach or nectarine roots may be transported from the regulated areas into, within, or from Alabama only when accompanied by a nursery certificate or permit of the State of origin.

Certificates or permits shall be issued only on condition that the nursery and its environs within a mile were inspected and all phony-diseased trees removed prior to June 30 preceding shipment, provided that the presence of the disease in any block of the nursery or adjacent thereto shall disqualify for certification all stock in the block or blocks other than rootstock from seed planted the previous winter.

Regulated areas 1/

Alabama:	Entire State
Florida:	Entire State
Georgia:	Entire State
Arkansas:	Counties of Arkansas, Ashley, Bradley, Chicot, Columbia, Crittenden, Cross, Desha, Drew, Hemstead, Howard, Jefferson, Johnson, Lafayette, Lee, Lincoln, Little River, Miller, Monroe, Nevada, Phillips, Pike, Saint Francis, Sevier, Union, Woodruff
Louisiana:	Parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, De Soto, Jackson, Lincoln, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Ouachita, Red River, Union, Webster
Mississippi:	Entire State <u>except</u> counties of Benton, Bolivar, Calhoun, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clarke, Clay, Coahoma, De Soto, Grenada, Humphreys, Issaquena, Itawamba, Jasper, Kemper, Leflore, Madison, Marshall, Montgomery, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Panola, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah, Tishomingo, Tunica, Winston, Yalobusha
Missouri:	County of Dunklin
South Carolina:	Counties of Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Greenville, Laurens, Saluda, Spartanburg
Tennessee:	Counties of Lauderdale and Shelby
Texas:	Counties of Bexar, Camp, Cherokee, Erath, Harrison, Kerr, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Nacogdoches, Panola, San Augustine, Smith, Tarrant, Titus, Upshur

1/ B.E.P.Q. suggested standard phony-peach regulated area, 1949.



SEED POTATOES

Potato Tuber Moth, Nematodes, and Various Potato Diseases  
(Regulation 3, revised effective Oct. 9, 1941)

Seed potatoes from any State or Territory of the United States must not be moved into or offered for sale in Alabama as "certified seed Irish potatoes" unless there is affixed to each container an official certificate tag issued at origin and unless sacks are closed by a lead seal or mechanical sealer. The certificate must indicate the source of foundation stock, that the potatoes have been inspected twice in the field and again at shipping, that tolerances for insect pests and diseases do not exceed specified percentages, and that the identity of the potatoes as certified potatoes has been maintained in storage and in shipping.

Certified seed potatoes may be tested in Alabama at the request of the grower for diseases and yield and "if found more suitable to Alabama conditions," they will be eligible for recommendation and so designated by the label, "Tested and approved in Alabama." Growers desiring such trial tests must file their requests not later than December 15 each year with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries.

Uncertified potatoes entering Alabama for seed purposes "must NOT have tags attached with any statement thereon reading or implying that the seed potatoes contained therein are of superior quality, personally certified, registered, or selected."

SEED SWEETPOTATOES AND SWEETPOTATO PLANTS

Sweetpotato Diseases and Nematodes  
(Regulation 2, revised effective June 1, 1948)

Nonresident growers wishing to move seed sweetpotatoes into Alabama must file with the Chief of the Division of Plant Industry a duplicate inspection certificate of the State of origin, showing that at least two inspections, not less than 15 days apart, were made of the sweetpotatoes while growing in the field, and at least one inspection was made of the sweetpotatoes in storage. The certificate must also show that Alabama tolerances for the presence of stem rot, black rot, mosaic, or nematodes have been met.

Any person wishing to move sweetpotato plants or vines into Alabama must file with the Division of Plant Industry a duplicate inspection certificate of the State of origin showing that such plants were inspected at least twice in the field, once in storage, and once in the plant bed and found free of diseases as required. In addition, he must file a signed statement that such plants or vines were produced only from certified seed sweetpotatoes that were treated before planting as specified in the regulation.

Upon receipt of such certificates and the affidavit of the grower, the Division of Plant Industry will supply him with seed sweetpotato or sweetpotato plant certificate tags at reasonable cost. A certificate tag must be attached to each container of seed sweetpotatoes or sweetpotato plants or vines shipped into Alabama, and sweetpotato plants or vines must be in bundles of 100 tied with certificate tape issued by the Division of Plant Industry or by the State of origin.

No sweetpotatoes, sweetpotato plants, or vines within the areas that have been designated by Alabama as infested with sweetpotato weevil shall be eligible for certification.

Sweetpotato Weevil

(Quarantine No. 2, revised effective March 1, 1948)

Sweetpotato plants and parts thereof, vines or roots of other plants belonging to the genus Ipomoea, and such other plants as may be found to be hosts of the weevil may not be moved from any regulated area into, within or from Alabama unless accompanied by a certificate of the State of origin affirming that the material is apparently weevil-free and has been produced and handled under safeguards. No certificate shall be issued for the movement of such material from the regulated area of Alabama into any State which prohibits such entry.

Sweetpotatoes from the regulated areas of other States will be admitted into Alabama only when certified as fumigated by approved methods.

Regulated areas

Alabama: Parts of the counties of Baldwin, Coffee, Covington, Geneva, Henry, Mobile

Florida: Entire State except the counties of Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Hamilton, Holmes, Madison, Wakulla, Walton, Washington

Georgia: Counties of Chatham, Colquitt, Grady, Tift, Worth

Louisiana: Parishes of Caddo, De Soto, Grant, and Sabine, and all parishes south of and including Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington

Mississippi: Counties of Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Stone, Walthall

Texas: Counties of Angelina, Aransas, Atascosa, Austin, Bandera, Bastrop, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Bosque, Brazoria, Brazos, Brooks, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cameron, Camp, Chambers, Colorado, Comal, Concho, Coryell, Crane, Crockett, De Witt, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, Falls, Fayette, Fort Bend, Frio, Galveston, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hamilton, Hardin, Harris, Hays, Hidalgo, Hill, Irion, Jackson, Jasper, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kendall, Kenedy, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Kleberg, Lampasas, La Salle, Lavaca, Lee, Liberty, Limestone, Live Oak, Llano, McCulloch, McLennan, McMullen, Mason, Matagorda, Maverick, Medina, Menard, Milam, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Newton, Nueces, Orange, Pecos, Polk, Presidio, Reagan, Real, Refugio, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto,

Sweetpotato Weevil (Cont.)

Regulated area (Cont.)

Texas: San Patricio, San Saba, Schleicher, Starr, Sutton, Terrell, Travis, Trinity, Tyler, Upton, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Walker, Weller, Washington, Webb, Wharton, Willacy, Williamson, Wilson, Zapata, Zavala

The above summary was checked and approved on May 20, 1948, by B. P. Livingston, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries, with respect to the quarantines and regulations then in effect. Quarantines and regulations that were revised or amended thereafter were subsequently summarized.

APPENDIX

Requirements for Mailing Plants and Plant Products

Under the postal laws and regulations, nursery stock, including all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation including strawberry plants (except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots), may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied by a State inspection certificate to the effect that the nursery or premises from which such stock is shipped has been inspected within a year and found free from injurious insects and plant diseases. Parcels containing such nursery stock must be plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender. (Postal Laws and Regulations 1940, sec. 595.) Inspection and certification must be done by a plant quarantine official of the State of origin. An individual mailing of such plants or plant products, if from uninspected premises, will also be accepted upon examination and certification by a State plant quarantine official. The address of the Alabama plant quarantine official is given in the preceding summary.



Terminal Inspection of Mail Shipments of Plants and Plant Products  
(Act Mar. 4, 1915, as amended June 4, 1936; Postal Laws  
and Regulations 1940, sec. 596)

Establishment of Terminal Inspection.--Any State desiring to operate under the provisions of the terminal-inspection law so as to regulate the movement of mail shipments of plants and plant products into (or within) the State may, after having provided therefor at State expense and having designated one or more places where inspection will be maintained, arrange to have such mail shipments turned over to State plant quarantine inspectors for examination at designated inspection points. Applications will be made to the Secretary of Agriculture by submitting a list of plants and plant products and the plant pest transmitted thereby, which are to be examined. The list, when approved in whole or in part, will be transmitted to the Postmaster General whereupon postmasters will be informed and instructed.

Anyone mailing a parcel containing any plants or plant products addressed to any place within a State maintaining terminal inspection there-of is required, under the law, to have the parcel plainly marked on the outside to show the nature of the contents. Materials shipped under Federal quarantine certificates issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may be exempted from terminal inspection at the option of the receiving State.

Under the provisions of the 1936 amendment to the law, any State may arrange through Federal channels, after approval by the Secretary of Agriculture as indicated above, to regulate or prohibit the movement into (or within) the State of mail shipments of designated plants and plant products the movement of which would constitute a violation of State plant quarantine laws or regulations.

Terminal Inspection Procedure.--Upon arrival in any State maintaining terminal inspection, plants or plant products named on the approved list will be forwarded by the postmaster at destination to the nearest inspection point. If the plants or plant products are found, upon inspection, to be free from injurious pests and not in violation of any plant quarantine or regulation of the State of destination or the United States Department of Agriculture, or if disinfested when they are found infested, such plants or plant products will then be forwarded by the postmaster at the point of inspection to the addressee upon payment of postage.

If plants or plant products, upon inspection, are found to be infested with injurious pests and cannot be satisfactorily disinfested, or are in violation of any plant quarantine or regulation of the State of destination or the United States Department of Agriculture, the postmaster upon notification by the State inspector will inform the sender that the parcel will be returned to him upon his request and at his expense. In default of such request the parcel will be turned over to the State authorities for destruction.



Terminal inspection of plants and plant products is now maintained by Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Utah, and Washington. Plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection and places where terminal-inspection service is maintained are listed at the end of the summary of the general nursery-stock shipping requirements for each of the above-mentioned States, District, and Territories.

Procedure for Paying Forwarding Postage.--Methods of paying forwarding postage are provided to expedite the handling of parcels subject to terminal inspection, as follows: (1) The addressee may have the parcels addressed to himself in care of the State inspector at a designated terminal-inspection point in the State of destination and provide the inspector with postage for forwarding the inspected plants; or (2) the addressee may arrange with the sender to place on the parcels a pledge reading "Forwarding postage guaranteed," whereupon the additional postage for forwarding will be collected from the addressee.